# The Church Peace Union

(Founded *by* Andrew Carnegie)

*Reports of*
*The Secretaries*
*and the*
*Auditors*
*for the year 1938*

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Report of the Secretaries and the Auditors to the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees

January 19, 1939

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# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

The Church Peace Union was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1914.

This year the Board of Trustees held its Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting.

During these past years there has been a succession of international crises but never since 1914 have peace agencies faced more serious problems than they do right now. The very success of their work raises questions in many minds as to its value, but it is becoming increasingly clear to most of the people of the world that what we need is not less but more education and organized effort to establish peace.

It is with this conviction that the trustees heard the reports of the various departments and officers of the organization. At the beginning of its second cycle of twenty-five years' service, the Church Peace Union submits to its friends throughout the world the report of its plans and purposes for the future.

# The Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the CHURCH PEACE UNION

## I

## Report of General Secretary

## Henry A. Atkinson

*To the Trustees of the Church Peace Union:*

The events leading up to the Munich conference and the agreements reached at that meeting have changed the whole picture of international relations. Mr. Hull, in his final address at Lima, forcefully stated the facts in these words:

> "Agreements that appear to offer the foundation of stability and order have disappeared in the turmoil of events. In much of the world, agreement in any form has completely vanished. Might has stated that it would have its way, and that it would recognize no equal except might. We know the ordinary ends of living are being subordinated in the attempt to create vast and terrifying military machines, whose first purpose might be to create terror, and whose only final use could be to create the ruin of the world. Such is the world we may have to deal with."

No one who lived through those hectic days in the last week of September and the early days of October, 1938, will ever forget the suspense and sheer terror reflected in the voices over the radio, dispatches by telegraph, and the reports given in the daily press. There was general world-wide relief when word came that there was to be a conference. This meant freedom from war. Instead of the guns beginning to roar, the statesmen would sit around a table and work out a basis of concord and agreement. The price that was exacted at Munich was high. Perhaps it would not have been too high if it had really meant peace, but we were disappointed. The hopes of the world were let down.

I spent four months in Europe during last summer and left in the midst of the crisis to come home. The cynics were saying then that Chamberlain's love for peace was so great that he was willing to sacrifice the territory of all his friends if only he could maintain "peace." This is only half the truth. Granted that our hopes were betrayed by Chamberlain and Daladier at Munich and that now we see lawless selfishness the dominating power in international affairs, the last word has not been said and the last effort has not been made. We must not be deterred in our determination to go on seeking peace and working for it.

In recounting the events of last year and attempting to assess values and reasons for what has occurred, there is one factor that must be taken into consideration, which, I think, was a deciding factor in the course pursued by the conferees at Munich. That was the success of the organized work for peace. Ever since the World War, people in all nations, people of all kinds and degrees, have been proclaiming their hatred of war and urging their fellow-men to resist war at any price. War has become, in the popular mind, the ultimate evil. It is the outstanding enemy of mankind. To avoid war is the chief end of all individual and group action. Organized groups, churches, labor movements — millions of people everywhere—have been made to realize as never before what war means and to detest it and to take a determined stand to have nothing whatsoever to do with it.

The same thing was true in France. A member of the French Chamber of Deputies told me two summers ago that he was sure the people of France would not support a war short of an effort to stop actual invasion of French territory, *even in support of League principles;* that if the government attempted to send an army outside of the borders of France to fight, the people who were opposed to that form of military action would "burn the ground behind the Army" and thus make it impossible to carry on an effective campaign.

The people of Germany, by and large, do not want war. It is now known that the report of the Munich agreement was not published in Germany until twenty-four hours after it was published in London and Paris. When it was published there were demonstrations all over Germany, expressing the joy of the people that war

had been averted. Had the people been told earlier, the demonstrations would have been even greater, and Hitler wanted to avoid the impression this would have made on the world beyond the frontiers of the Reich.

With this mass of public opinion behind them Chamberlain and Daladier knew that they could do about as they pleased so long as they avoided war. In this sense the failure of Munich is due to the success of much of the pacifist propaganda of the last twenty years. Nobody wants war. It is unthinkable in the midst of our modern civilization and the fine adjustments essential to its continuance.

As I think back over the days before I left Paris, it seems as though the things I saw then could not have occurred in this century. Huge lorries were delivering sand to apartment houses to be used for stopping the flames if and when the bombs fell from the air. An under secretary in our Embassy suggested that it might be interesting for me to take a last walk through Paris before I left for New York, so that I could remember the city as it is now, "for it will probably be completely destroyed by the end of the year." Evacuation was beginning, and the nervousness on the part of the people in the French capital, as in all the other great cities of Europe, cannot be easily exaggerated.

To avert war under such conditions was the imperative duty of any responsible statesman. No matter who had it in his hands to decide the fate of millions of people and could determine, by acting upon his own judgment, whether or not the greatest cities in the world should be destroyed, he would be forced by his conscience and the pressure of public opinion—to do as Chamberlain did, even though there might be a chance that Hitler was bluffing.

We have not yet had a full report of just what was said between Chamberlain and Hitler at Berchtesgaden, nor at Godesberg, and we only know in a general way what was discussed at Munich. There is a general surmise that both Chamberlain and Daladier had strong leanings in favor of fascism as against the possibility of a communist triumph in Central Europe. We may discount, as we will, stories that are told of the machinations of a small Tory group in London and of the fumbling, almost amateurish, statesmanship of

Chamberlain and his associates in the Cabinet, but the facts remain that when Hitler, as the leader of the German people, agreed to go to Munich and talk over with the representatives of the other nations, the question of peace and war, he showed by that gesture that he was no more eager to have the war start than were the others. Why then, we may ask, was everything given into Hitler's hands? Why was he granted even more than he asked? Why was Czechoslovakia sacrified as she was?

President Roosevelt's intervention certainly did not warrant such a "sell-out." Roosevelt's proposal was that all the nations involved should be invited to the conference and all of them together discuss their problems and find a way out of their difficulties, without resort to armed force. Instead of that, even Czechoslovakia was not allowed in the Council. One of the Czechs said: "We were treated like a patient in a hospital who had undergone a major operation. None of his friends or relatives were allowed to be near him, and when the hour came for him to be brought into the operating arena, the doctors and the nurses were on hand, but the patient himself was denied the right to be present."

*Program for Future.* A post mortem on Munich is not of much value except as it makes clear certain definite results which we must consider in shaping up our program for the future.

First of all, in line with what I have said before, we must recognize that any effort to arouse simply a hatred of war and a determination to have nothing whatsoever to do with it under any condition and under any form, and to end with that negative statement and negative effort, is totally inadequate. The Munich agreement averted war but it did not establish peace in the world, and there is no intelligent and well-informed person today who believes that war can be averted except by a complete about-face from the attitude taken at Munich and the brutal aggression which it sanctions.

Peace is a positive state. We live in an insecure world. No nation is free from the menace. No nation dares to stop the swift wheels of industry that are grinding out guns, ships, airplanes, munitions and all the other machinery of war. Peace depends upon

security, and security can be established only through the adequate organization of the world.

The League of Nations has proven inadequate for its task. At present it is a weak instrument, but the idea of the League is still alive. It must be developed into a world government that will be effective in regulating the relations of the nations with each other.

*The World Community.* The building of a world community is a slow business. Its authority cannot be imposed from without but must be developed from within. It will be the growth not of a few years but of long and patient experimentation. We must develop the organs through which the nations can function together. These channels of cooperation, in proportion to their effectiveness, will become the best exponents of the ideal which is common to all.

*Disarmament.* We must strengthen and continue our work to secure a substantial decrease and limitation of armaments. The crushing cost of armaments in every country is not only throwing budgets out of balance, but is increasing the load of taxation to a point where there is very great danger in the immediate future of universal revolt. Following Munich, when Mr. Chamberlain spoke before Parliament in justification for what he had done, he said he had no apologies to offer for having secured the peace of Europe. He immediately followed that statement with these words: "Let no one think because we have signed this agreement between the Four Powers, we can afford to relax our efforts or call a halt in our armaments at this moment." Then he called for an accelerated pace and for a more complete approval for a larger re-armament program than England had ever known before. France did the same thing, and all the other countries followed suit. Our own country is being forced to take similar action. We know now that in 1938 the nations together spent the colossal sum of 16 billion dollars for armaments. The current year will find a still greater increase. According to those who are in a position to know, unless something is done to stop the processes of re-arming, the years 1939-40 will see an additional world expenditure approximating 25

billion dollars. When one reckons the value of the gold held in reserve by all the nations as something like 22 billion dollars at the present inflated price of gold, this means that by the end of the next fiscal year the nations will have spent on armament nearly twice as much as all the gold in the world. Any way you figure it, such an expenditure with its present rate of increase from year to year, means disaster growing out of world-wide bankruptcy. We must, therefore, find some way to break through the vicious circle of fear, threat and real danger as indicated by these figures. Chamberlain was right when he said that if disarmament is to come at all, it must come in steps by agreement and active cooperation with the other nations. This is, however, too calm a view to take of the present situation with its evil future. Something must be done and done speedily. The world will not be able to continue to pay for these huge armaments.

*American Armaments.* Our own nation is caught in this same net of preparation for war. The President is now seeking for an expenditure for war purposes of approximately two billion dollars for the current year. We are not in a position to seriously oppose this expenditure, although we do know that instead of guaranteeing peace, it will almost certainly involve us in any war that threatens the world.

It is impossible for the United States to disarm alone. We are in a position where we must consider our interests in relation to the interest of other nations. Armed neutrality is unthinkable as a policy for America. One of our public men speaking recently in behalf of a larger army and navy, said that he heartily approved of this bill as proposed by The President, and would support the necessary legislation for the mobilization of all our economic resources to make the use of our army, navy and air-force effective. But, he said, "this does not mean war." "We Americans are the most peace-loving people in the world and are going to remain at peace. We are going to attend to our own business and stay at home." "But," he added, "we are going to arm ourselves so that we will become so strong on land, sea and in the air that we can protect our trade anywhere, guarantee all our rights and not involve

ourselves in other people's wars." If such a statement as this had more sense in it, it could be called paradoxical. All our wars are to be private wars and while we are not going to fight, we will enforce our rights on all seas and in all lands, in the high hope apparently, that no one will question our use of force in this way, and if they do, they will have no friends to join them against us.

*Disarmament by International Agreement.* If the United States is to disarm, it must be by international agreement with the other nations of the world. No great nation today can give up its armaments while the other nations are armed to the teeth. The attempt by the United States to disarm alone, would give new courage to nations now using their arms and armaments for aggressive purposes. With Japan, Germany and Italy playing their present roles and refusing to be bound by any agreements, no nation that believes in law and order, and the establishment of decent international relations, can afford to weaken its defenses except in proportion as others do the same. Any agreement entered into must come through conference, and this conference must include not only the democratic nations and Russia, but Germany, Italy and Japan. All the nations must either continue their mad race in arms, or all of them must come together to pool what reason is left in the world, and try to find a way out.

*How Much Armament Do We Need?* As American citizens, as leaders of thought and as representatives of the Churches and religious organizations, we have a right and a duty to ask this question. For what purpose is this huge army and navy and airforce to be used? What is to be our international policy? The defense of our own territory from external aggression, I think, most of us would agree, is a legitimate aim. Does this mean, however, that we are to consider as our own territory all the land and water extending across the Pacific to include the Island of Guam? Does it include both sides and the ends of the Panama Canal? What about the Philippine Islands? Have we resigned all of our responsibilities in that part of the world? What about the Monroe Doctrine? From an announcement of policy is this doctrine now to be

implemented by armed force so that we may become the policeman of all the Western Hemisphere? By agreements reached in the last three Pan-American Conferences, the Monroe Doctrine has become a multi-lateral instrument. Are we to consider ourselves as the leaders in the armed resistance to aggressors in the whole of the Western Hemisphere? With the commitments of the other nations in the Americas, such an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine pledges us to participate practically in any war that could conceivably happen anywhere.

Another matter that we must consider is this, if we are to have as large an army, navy and air-force as is outlined, then logically we will be asked to give up our opposition to the May Bill and other schemes of universal conscription of men, industry, labor, money and all the other possessions and rights of our people. Obviously, if we are going to spend billions every year for instruments of force capable of making secure the whole Western Hemisphere, then we must at the same time make arrangements to conscript every man and all our resources to make effective those instruments. It is no use building up a high-powered machine unless it is intended to be used at its maximum power.

These are not mere quibbles nor are these light questions that we are raising. We are faced by serious menaces. We are in the midst of the controversies that are rocking the world to its very foundation. If we are to preserve our rights, our democracy and all the ideals and ideas in which we believe, we must guard jealously every attempt to take out of our hands the ultimate decisions as to what is to be the policy of our nation. As American citizens we have not given ourselves to the state to determine for us all questions of foreign affairs. We are the ones who must decide these questions. What kind of a policy do we want?

*American Neutrality.* This raises in a new form the difficult question of neutrality. The law, as it stands, was designed primarily to isolate America. The trend of events, as I have tried to point them out, is in the opposite direction. The present law has brought us, up to the present, nothing but embarrassment and has failed in everything except to put us in the wrong in every conflict being

waged in the world today. We are and have been the chief supporters of Japan in her aggression against the Chinese people. We have furnished Japan with a large part of the equipment and the raw materials necessary to carry on her undeclared war. American public opinion, which would not support war against Japan, is shocked by the fact that we are the partners of Japan in her brutal actions in subjecting a people to the most cruel and unrelenting aggression that the world has known in the last hundred years. The way our law stands now, we will always be on the side of the aggressor, for the aggressor is the only one who can avail himself of its provisions. This means, in effect, that we will help those who are able to help themselves just as long as they will pay for it. We should change this law. Either a new one should be drafted, or the law as it stands so amended as to give the President, with the advice of Congress, the power to determine when, how and against whom the law may be invoked in case of aggression, or threatened aggression, on the part of one nation against another.

*Need of a Definite Foreign Policy.* The United States should determine its foreign policy, define it as a "definite policy" and announce it to the rest of the world, so that there will be no uncertainty as to where America stands. It is of no value for us to announce that we are against aggression and will support a policy that will help check the aggressor, unless we are willing to stand by that statement when the rest of the world acts upon that assumption and expects our support. American foreign policy, because of its uncertainty and the vacillations to which it is constantly subjected, is and has been in the last generation one of the most serious obstacles to world peace.

*America and War.* The people of the United States are being conditioned for war; conditioned by events without and the clash of interests within. We are threatened by a very real danger and must be on our guard. But to quote President Roosevelt's own words regarding another situation, "What we need to fear more than anything else is fear itself." No nation is likely to send armed forces across the oceans to attack us or any nation in the Western

Hemisphere. Long-range airplanes are ineffective, or at best are only provocative. We will be sniped upon and our legitimate interests put in danger—and for these contingencies we must prepare. But this task will only be made more difficult by a wave of hysteria sweeping the country. Democracy cannot be saved by war. Even to defend democracy by armed force is a difficult undertaking, for, in a conflict between democracy and dictatorship, democracy in order to carry on must abdicate in favor of the men and measures of a military dictatorship. If you doubt this statement, read the provisions of the May Bill and listen to its defense by army and navy men high in official command. There are still methods short of war that a strong nation can use to protect its rights.

*World Armaments and World Madness.* In the agitation for adequate preparedness, we must not lose sight of one factor which is of paramount importance. The present arms race is evidence of a world madness. No one of any intelligence, in any country of the world, believes that the piling up of armaments is going to promote peace. We are creating the weapons of our own destruction, and while we are not prepared at the present time to enter into a head-on fight against what seems to be an evil destiny that is driving us to our doom, we must raise our voices and exert every effort to keep the door wide open for conference. Perhaps he could not have done it, but I sincerely regret that President Roosevelt, when he made his recent address to Congress and said so many noble things, did not devote at least one paragraph to a strong call to the nations to turn from this mass folly of getting ready for war and agree to meet together to discuss their problems and settle them at the conference table. He could have even gone further, and indicated what each nation must give up, and it would have been a wholesome thing if he had stated to the world what America is willing to sacrifice to attain justice and right relations for all through international agreement.

The Lima Conference was a real success, and we do well to support Secretary Hull's courageous stand for reciprocal trade treaties and for carrying out the "good neighbor" principles throughout the Americas. Mr. Hull is trying to keep the door open. There

can be no doubt as to his sincerity, but he was hampered in his efforts at the beginning of the Conference by the criticisms from abroad suggesting that America's interest in South America is largely a matter of "America for the Americans." Fuller cooperation with all the world would greatly facilitate the spread of the "good neighbor" policy even in the western hemisphere.

*Economic Cooperation.* We must continue our work for economic cooperation. If we are to have peace, we must get rid of the barriers which make it impossible for the nations to trade with each other under normal conditions. Sir George Paish, who was the guest of our organization during this autumn and early winter, spoke in a large number of cities and before various groups, including the Goodwill Congress in San Francisco. Everywhere his theme was the same, "If goods cannot cross national frontiers, soldiers will."

Overmuch has been said about nations that "have" and the nations that "have not." A good deal of that discussion is beside the issue. When Germany decided definitely upon a policy which forced her people to accept "less butter and more cannon," we cannot very seriously sympathize with Germany's lack of foodstuffs. Japan, according to the statistics of this year, has increased her exports by sending abroad huge quantities of canned fish and other products made from wheat. I tried out a little experiment not long ago. I went into a grocery store in a small town in New Jersey and asked the clerk if he had any canned crab. He said, "Yes, I have a considerable supply but people around here refuse to buy it because it comes from Japan. I have not been able to get rid of my stock and am told by my wholesaler that the best and cheapest and most available crab is canned and sold by Japan."

These questions, like the question of armaments, must be dealt with on a broad basis. Germany, by taking Austria, Czechoslovakia and pushing further East, may conceivably come into control of the plains of Hungary, of Transylvania and may annex the oil fields of Rumania, and might even possibly take the Ukraine. She seems to be in a position and in a mood to push forward in her conquests. If she does that, she will have at her command practically all the food and raw materials that she needs. But just because she has secured,

through aggression, economic supplies in abundance, it will not mean peace in Central Europe. In fact it will probably be found that just in proportion as she gains, especially if she continues to gain at the expense of her neighbors and with her will to conquer, her actions will become the greatest provocative of war and her apparent "appeasement" will be the general unsettlement of a large part of Europe.

*A General World Conference.* The only way out of these difficulties, therefore, is for us to continue what we began many years ago—a campaign for a general world conference at which all these questions may be discussed and settled. We need a conference table large enough to include representatives of all the nations and strong enough to bear up under the weight of all the needs and all the demands that will be sent in to such a conference.

The vote that was taken by the Church Peace Union, at Atlantic City in the summer of 1938, calling for the President to act as the convenor of the Third Hague Conference, attracted a great deal of attention. In accordance with this vote, during last summer I talked with a large number of influential people in many European countries. There was general approval of the plan for such a conference. By calling such a world conference, we would be following a precedent and would free the conferees from all the controversies that have developed during the years 1914 to the present. Dr. William I. Hull has written a splendid document on this subject. We propose to publish it, together with some other comments, very soon.

I have talked with officials in Washington, who are close to the Administration, and all feel that right now the time is not a good one to present the case to the President himself. The last time I was in Washington speaking to one of the President's advisers, he said to me that the thing to do was to go ahead working on this suggestion, disregarding for the time being the opinion of the government. He suggested we get it before the country and then bring it to the President with the backing of public opinion. He felt this approach would give us a stronger basis for discussing the merits of the proposal itself.

We have been wise, I think, in keeping the idea of a conference free from any of the technicalities of "ways and means." Our proposal is that "the President, following the precedent set by The Hague Conferences, shall call the Third Hague Conference." This means that it will not be in character simply another Hague Conference, and we will avoid the only serious criticism I find anywhere in Europe, that it is impossible to disassociate ourselves from everything that has happened since 1918.

A world conference is the only way out. We should continue to prepare for such an event. Mr. Fagley, our Education Secretary, at one of the youth institutes last summer, held a model Third Hague Conference, which attracted a great deal of attention. The Goodwill Congress in San Francisco passed this resolution:

> "In view of the chaotic conditions which exist throughout the world today with the general breakdown of international morality, the staggering burden of increasing armaments and the threat of war and revolution, the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches sincerely believes that the only way out is for all of the nations to meet and confer on their essential problems and difficulties in a spirit of conciliation and willingness to cooperate in framing measures for the elimination of the causes of conflict and lay anew the foundations of a more effective international community of nations.
>
> "We therefore appeal to our Government to take advantage of the precedent created by The Hague Conference and under the provisions voted at the Second Conference held in 1907 to take the initiative with other member States to call the Third Hague Conference to convene at an early date."

If a conference is to be held; if we are to have any degree of economic cooperation; if we are to get disarmament;—which is the most important and most pressing of all our problems—the nations must come together to consider these questions on the basis of goodwill and we must find some method by which the nations, having once agreed upon a course of action, will follow through and make good their word, as well as their treaty obligations. This is the real task that is before us today.

*The Religious Foundations of World Peace.* International morality was never at a lower ebb than it is right now. The whole moral system, underlying our concept of a world community, has been shattered and must be re-established. How are we to build the essential foundation on which international relations must rest? This includes sanctity for the given word and the binding effect of treaties freely entered into by the nations.

In face of the threat to democracy and international decency, many people all over the world are saying today "goodwill is all moonshine." "The only way to peace is through the exercise of force. Let's be selfish. Safety first is the only rule worth adopting." This is a short-sighted policy.

The churches have a great responsibility resting upon them. They need information; a regular program of education for peace action; a peace committee in every church that will make international relations as real as any other part of the church's program.

We know how peace can be secured. Through the spiritual resources inherent in the churches and in the souls and minds of people everywhere, we can if we will change the whole international atmosphere. To fail now is to condemn all civilization to death. There are wide areas that must be spiritualized. The entire world needs moral and spiritual "re-armament." We have talked of moral "disarmament." In fact one of the commissions in the League of Nations is working on the problem of moral disarmament. That is good. We must get rid of the hates, the fears and the other ills that are destroying our confidence in each other and making international relations impossible. But moral disarmament is a negative thing. Spiritual "re-armament" is a positive thing. To put on, as the apostle said, the "whole armor of God," is the most powerful weapon in the world. This does not mean that we are to simply take a weak, negative attitude toward evils; that we are to slur the margin of right and wrong until we are incapable of any kind of moral reaction against colossal wrongs. Capek, the Czech author who recently died in Prague, in his best play showed what the world would be like if it were dominated by sheer, brute force. His mechanical men moved with such precision and such power that no one could stand up against them. As you watched the drama unfold,

you were sure that flesh, blood, love, honor, truth, freedom, ideals were all doomed to go down in utter ruin before the boots of the conquering robots. But in the end the very weight of the mechanical men resulted in their destruction. A small minority unexpectedly found that they had within them the germs of a soul. Power failed, and honor and morality conquered.

I have indicated at length the difficulties that we have faced this year. We have not been unaware of them. We have continued our program and propose to go straight ahead in the work which has been committed to our hands.

*The World Alliance.* In August the International Committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches met in Larvik, Norway. There were 120 delegates present from thirty nations. The meeting lasted a week, and during that period important questions such as the treatment of minorities, racial discrimination, support of the League of Nations, and economic cooperation, were considered. There was a merciless exposé of the actual conditions which face the world. In this meeting we had representatives from Germany, Italy, Spain and practically from all the other countries of Europe. Nothing could be more significant than that a group of this size and character was able to meet and consider together future plans, at a time when the foundations of the world order built since the Armistice were crumbling under our feet.

I had been in Europe for three months before this meeting in Norway, and during that period I was made to feel that everything built through the last twenty years was in danger of almost immediate destruction. I can remember no other period filled with so much disillusionment and disappointment. The only exceptions I found were in the Scandinavian countries. They are far enough removed from the center of immediate conflict so that they can consider the question from a more or less detached viewpoint. We found in Norway an excellent setting for our World Alliance meeting. We felt encouraged and left Larvik, Norway, with a new sense of hope and a feeling that perhaps at the "eleventh hour" something might intervene to save the world from disaster by a general war.

I have just had a letter from the General Secretary of the International World Alliance, written prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee, which has just met in London. In it he says:

"All our former plans have to be scrutinized; some of them revised and our policy centered on essentials, so as to meet a most dangerous and unprecedented situation. Under those circumstances would it not be possible for you to come over for our meeting at the end of January? Decisions ought to be taken at this meeting in order to adjust our work to the situations that face us. . . . I am working out plans of active visitation. This is already in progress. Our French Secretary, Toureille, has been in Hungary; Siegmund-Schultze has just ended a prolonged visit to the Balkans; I propose to make another visit, if possible early in January, to Germany and Czechoslovakia. I have asked the British Council to send visitors to crucial European countries. I am in close contact with the leaders of Churches as well as with our Councils in various countries in Europe. Hopeful results have been obtained in Hungary regarding their new minorities. The last time I was in London I had an important conversation with the Archbishop of Canterbury. There are good prospects for a hopeful situation of the World Alliance in France and its relation to the Churches.

"The question of non-Aryan and other refugees is in the forefront. Several of our Councils are very active in this respect especially in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland and Switzerland, whereas in France it is largely through Pastor Boegner that action is taken and in England through a special committee headed by the Bishop of Chichester. In this respect the decisions adopted at Larvik and the status of minority churches are important for the action that the World Alliance can take in Central Europe.

"I am taking active steps to spread the objectives of the World Alliance through the press, investigating a fuller use of the radio and how best to meet the large demand for public speaking. Never had the World Alliance been more needed and had better chance to serve peace and friendship. In face of the growing needs and demands what we need of course above all is more qualified workers.

"But for this we need more money. I am doing my utmost to save on items of secondary importance. It would be a tragedy if any serious cuts in the appropriation for the work of the World Alliance had to be made at the present time. Germany and most of the Central European countries can hardly give

any money because of the very strict money regulations and the totalitarian policy of several governments. Furthermore, the demand on Churches and Christians for relief and help to refugees has naturally the first claim. I am glad to report that we are very active in this matter. Yet we must at all cost get new resources in Europe.

"We need a strong action with governments which can still be approached and this concerns above all the big powers. Last but not least, we need a few persons who can devote a part, or the whole of their time, to intensive visitation of the National Councils. The worse the situation becomes, the deeper the understanding goes among Christians as to the real meaning of peace and brotherhood, which can only be based on justice and freedom. But where there is no more available it is no use to stress formulas, but one must deal in a human way with the people 'of goodwill who with great courage carry on whatever is still possible under the most trying circumstances.' "

In a letter from Pasteur Jézéquel, regarding his work, he says that in addition to being secretary of the Alliance office in Paris, he has also served as one of the secretaries "representing the Churches in the International Peace Campaign." He is accepted by all classes of people as a preacher of justice, of righteousness, of brotherhood and world peace. He says of this latter work, "my special vocation is to go and seek out the hungry sheep who are not of this pasture." "I have," he says, "the great satisfaction of knowing that my work is approved by the great majority of those with whom I am associated." M. Jézéquel has traveled extensively and has worked intensively, and much of the success of the International Peace Campaign is due to the untiring labors of Jules Jézéquel. In concluding his report he said, "I have the great honor to live modestly and to enjoy the continued confidence which has been granted me by the Church Peace Union. . . . It is without doubt true that the European democracies will not be able to escape the mortal danger which menaces them, without the active collaboration of the great American democracy. It pleases me particularly to see in the moral backing, as well as financial, given me by the Church Peace Union, a symbol and a promise of more close collaboration which will be able to save the civilization of the world, as well as the peace of the nations."

*The Program in America.* Here in America we have continued our program. In the reports of Mr. Gordon, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Fagley you have a picture of what has been done. We have had more calls for speaking; have traveled more miles and held more conferences than in any years since the Church Peace Union was established. More and more we are asked for leadership and our cooperation with outside groups is an ever-widening one.

*Finances.* In making up our reports of the year, we find that financially we have suffered, as have other institutions, but are happy to acknowledge that we have been able to come through the year with a small balance after all our bills have been paid. Our policy of safeguarding possible losses, by setting up a reserve fund at the first of the year, has been of very great assistance in conserving our interests and keeping our budget within the bounds voted by the Board of Trustees.

In arranging the budget for 1939, in view of the fact that we had to make cuts in our appropriations, we felt that it was wise for us to drop for the time being the appropriation that has been made heretofore for the work of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion. Several other organizations have picked up this task and are carrying it forward. We have established our committees and will maintain correspondence with them. But with conditions as they are in Japan and China, in Europe, in the Near East, and the clash in the Arab world which is inevitable, we felt that it would be impossible for us to arrange for the holding of the world conference, with representatives of the various religions, for the next years. In a large measure the future peace of the world rests upon the Western nations. Here is our immediate task and while we will continue to maintain the friendships that have been made and will utilize all the resources that are at our command through the various established contacts, our energies and our financial resources will be expended in strengthening the work of the World Alliance, and preparing public opinion for a Third Hague Conference as outlined in this report. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has been appealed to and is taking the lead in creating support for a World Economic Conference.

I doubt very much whether the churches can alone conduct such a conference, but we stand ready to cooperate in bringing the churches together to discuss the spiritual aspects of the present world crisis and consider methods for more effective work.

## Administrative Details

As usual the details of the work have been carried on by our group of young women, who have faithfully served us during the years.

During the last year we lost from our personnel, by death, Miss Helen Chapman, my private secretary. She was for many years one of our most faithful and trusted workers. She was intelligent, energetic, efficient and loyal. We miss her in the organization.

I wish as General Secretary to record for us all our hearty appreciation of the continued support of the Carnegie Corporation. Without this contribution, we would find it very difficult to carry on with our present effectiveness due to the many demands that have been coming to us. We believe, of course, that the Corporation is wisely investing its money in our work, and we feel that we are gaining results which we may be proud to present, not only to the Corporation but to our friends as well.

One last word, and that is in regard to the cooperation of our trustees. Most of them have shown an increasing amount of interest in the work of the organization. A large number have taken part in our meetings and in our discussions. We hope that during this coming year, particularly in the institutes we are planning and in the series of conferences being arranged in the various theological seminaries, we will have the hearty cooperation of those who have helped heretofore and that more of the trustees will find time to give their active support and help in carrying out the plans made at our annual meeting.

## II

## Report of Extension Department

### By the Secretary

### Linley V. Gordon

The Extension Department necessarily goes farther afield with the work of The Church Peace Union than any other of its departments. It deals more with the technicalities and with the details of program. Among its activities are:

Joint Committee on Reduction of Armament

American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities

Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers

Speakers Bureau

Personal activities of the Secretary

*Joint Committee on Reduction of Armament.* Most of our work on reduction of armament has been carried out under the direction of a Joint Committee of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship. This committee is comprised of men who have made a study of the international problem as it relates to armament. The Committee has been in existence for twenty years.

Ever since the signing of the Versailles Treaty we have protested vigorously against the creed of the militarist. We have opposed the doctrine of preparedness for war and have advocated preparedness for peace. We have said that armaments do not deter or prevent war but are among the chief causes of war. We have branded as false the philosophy that war is inevitable. We have been unrelenting in our protest against the fatalistic contention of the militarists that human nature cannot be changed. We have protested against the old cry that war is a biological necessity. We have repudiated the doctrine that competitive armaments secure property and life. We have denied that the military and naval systems and the bomb-

dropping air establishments of the principal nations of the world are police forces and have identified them as war forces. For these reasons, we have been ardent in our advocacy of reduction and limitation of armament to the level of police power. The Committee as a whole has never advocated unilateral disarmament but disarmament by international agreement. It is the view of the Committee that the armament problem is international and that because no great nation is willing voluntarily to disarm single-handed, the practical way is to strive for an international treaty. To this end we worked hard for the success of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament in 1921 and 1922, the Geneva Conference in 1927, the London Naval Conference in 1930, and the World Disarmanent Conference called by the League of Nations in 1932.

Soon after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles the Committee advocated the calling of a conference in Washington on the limitation and reduction of armament. We were the first group of churchmen in the field working in the interest of such a conference and took a poll of the clergymen of the United States, asking them if they were in favor of the President convening a meeting of the principal powers. Roman Catholics, Jewish and Protestant ministers were asked to vote. This was one of the best examples of cooperation of the three faiths that we have had in the peace movement. Over 21,000 signatures—Priests, Rabbis, and Protestant clergymen—were obtained in favor of calling such a conference and were transferred to a petition that was presented to the President.

We have appeared before Hearings of the House Committee on Naval Affairs and were in constant touch with the Senate inquiry into the munitions industry conducted by Senator Nye.

But now, the paradox of the century is that while all of the principal nations, through their leaders, are saying that they want peace, go where you will, armaments are being forged at a rate unheard of in the world's history. In Germany the Krupps are working overtime. The famous Skoda Works,—what will become of it now since it has virtually fallen into the German orbit no one knows, but it has been turning out the enginery of war at high speed. In Manchester, England, and the Clydeside; the factories in Sweden, and in Japan are working at a prodigious rate. In our own country at

Bethlehem and elsewhere we find that we are in line with the rest. Men-of-war in shipyards throughout the world, efforts to enroll recruits for naval and military and air service, are the order of the day. The entire planet is being scoured for the last ounce of scrap iron, a considerable portion of which we are told is beaten into instruments of human slaughter. On my way recently to San Francisco from New York I saw heaps of old iron piled up at railroad stations. The same is true all over this and other lands. A poor neighbor of mine in the summer in the north woods of the Adirondack Mountains has been for years making a shoestring sort of a living out of a small sawmill. Year before last his engine was stolen and sold for scrap iron. This year he had none.

Our Committee has kept itself informed regarding the economic cost involved in this display of force. The cost is working against armament. The expenditure on armament in 1932 was $3,783,700,000. This year, 1938, it will amount to $17,581,300,000. This is more than four times the amount spent on armament in 1913. The Foreign Policy Association report dealing with this matter said recently:

> "The consequences are already apparent in both the democracies and the dictatorships. In paying for rearmament, dictatorships and democracies alike are confronted with unbalanced budgets, mounting deficits and the prospects of continued deficit financing."

The national economy of virtually every industrial nation is diverting capital and savings and threatening national bankruptcy. The increase in armament is so phenomenal and the burden of armament so staggering that one feels that statesmen must take notice of it before the world drifts further than it now is toward war.

Our Committee favors the calling of a Conference on economic and military disarmament, or a Third Hague Conference. President Roosevelt said on October 26, 1938, "You cannot organize civilization around the core of militarism." Secretary of State Hull has called in season and out of season for agreements on limitation and reduction of armament. Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles has made known the fact that he stands for limitation and reduction. Mussolini has said that he is prepared to discuss proposals working

toward a general moratorium on armament construction. Hitler has declared several times since 1933 in favor of limitation and reduction by international agreement. Chamberlain and Daladier have said that out of the Munich Pact they hope to effectuate a limitation and later on a reduction of armament.

Since all our statesmen are so ardently in favor of limitation or reduction of armament, why is not something done about it? Who is hindering them? Who started the armament race? Haven't the statesmen of all nations great responsibility for convening a Conference now? Are they going to arm and rearm until the guns go off and the Armageddon thousands have predicted breaks loose?

*American Committee On Religious Rights and Minorities.* Several meetings have been held during the year of the General Committee and also of the Executive Committee, and a number of meetings of the special committees on Rumania, Poland and Germany. In the interest of the furtherance of international justice and goodwill we have concerned ourselves with the problem of religious minorities. When these minority groups were sorely tried in certain sections of Europe shortly after the signing of the treaties terminating the World War the task of organizing the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities fell to the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance. Since 1919 this Committee has been actively engaged in efforts to protect tht rights of religious minority groups in Rumania, Russia, Poland, Germany, Mexico, and elsewhere. We have sent commissions to these lands and have published their findings in books and pamphlets and reports.

A statement was printed in December as touching the situation in Germany and widely circulated. A committee has been appointed to make a close study of the minorities problem as it exists in the United States.

*Committee On Interchange.* In the interests of goodwill and world understanding our Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers between the churches of America and the rest of the world was organized twenty years ago. This Committee, through an exchange of leading personalities, has made its contribution through

the interpretation of one nation to another by its representative men. Under its auspices over three hundred American preachers and laymen have visited Great Britain and the Continent during several summers, and a like number of their preachers and laymen have come to the United States.

The year of 1938 was a busy one for the Committee both in the United States and Great Britain. The following British ministers preached in American pulpits during the summer:

Rev. Leslie Atkins, Purley Congregational Church, London, England

Rev. Allan I. Brown, Walkerville Methodist Church, South Australia

Rev. Arthur M. Chirgwin, London Missionary Society, Westminster, England

Prof. Edgar Dickie, University of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Scotland

Rev. R. Moffat Gillon, Bruntsfield Church of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland

Rev. E. D. Jarvis, Wellington Church, Glasgow, Scotland

Rev. J. Alfred Kaye, New Court Congregational Church, London, England

Rev. David C. Mitchell, St. Mark's Lancefield, Glasgow, Scotland

Rev. John S. Whale, President, Cheshunt College, Cambridge, England

The American preachers as listed below served in Great Britain and Scotland and on the Continent:

Rev. Eugene C. Blake, First Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y.

Rev. George A. Frantz, First Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis

Rev. Teunis E. Gouwens, Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky.

Rev. Alfred E. Gregory, Waukesha Congregational Church, Wisconsin

Rev. Alexander Irvine, Los Angeles, Calif.

Rev. James A. Kelso, President, Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rev. James Brett Kenna, University Temple M. E. Church, Seattle, Wash.

Rev. Henry Smith Leiper, New York City

Rev. Robert McDonald, First Baptist Church, Champaign, Ill.

Rev. Paul S. McElroy, Congregational Church, Manchester, Mass.

Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Very Rev. Kirk B. O'Ferrall, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Mich.

Rev. S. E. Gerard Priestley, Church of the Divine Paternity, New York City

Rev. Edward V. Ramage, First Presbyterian Church, Decatur, Ala.

Rev. George S. Southworth, Rector of The Advent, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rev. Luther W. Stalnaker, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

Rt. Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Bishop of Long Island, N. Y.

Rev. E. Paul Sylvester, First Congregational Church, LaGrange, Ill.

Rev. Louis Clinton Wright, President, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio

The Extension Department prepared schedules for speakers on the way to and from the International Goodwill Congress in San Francisco. This was the most ambitious campaign that The Church Peace Union and World Alliance have ever undertaken. There were held over 200 public meetings before our speakers arrived in San Francisco, and 120 meetings during the time that the Conference was in session and following it. In other words, in taking our speakers to and from the Pacific Coast this department helped to arrange for more than 300 meetings.

All the details of the itinerary for Sir George Paish were arranged through this department. Sir George spoke in more than a score of cities of the United States and Canada.

The program of all these and other committees clearly indicates that our main task has been that of sowing seed. This has been our best work. While we have been sowing we hope the seed has been growing. The harvest has already appeared in the hearts of thousands of people. Go where you will, you find intense devotion on

the part of whole peoples to the cause of international peace. We trust that we have influenced ministers of religion and they in turn their congregations. Church members are deeply interested in the cause now who in previous years never gave the question a thought. We trust we have been of some help to religious journals. Editors have paid some attention to our "NEWS LETTER," and our literature and our declarations from the public platform. We have been welcomed by many students in educational institutions and Presidents of colleges and universities have asked for assistance in the furtherance of world understanding in their particular institutions.

In other words, we have been slowly, but I hope surely, changing moods and tempers. We have aided in turning public thought away from the so-called glories of war until now nobody prattles about its glories at all, but of its futility.

*Personal Activities.* In March and April I visited the State of Kansas and had a large and profitable series of conferences.

*Topeka.* In Topeka I spoke before several groups: The Ministerial Association, The Topeka People's Peace Council at Grace Cathedral. This council is composed of representatives from various groups, such as, churches, labor, Parent Teachers Associations, Missionary Boards, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., Washburn College, high schools, etc. I presented a seven point peace program for immediate action in the United States and also recommended a course for long term and systematic study of the causes of war. At the conclusion, a general discussion took place. Dean Day of Grace Cathedral is one of the leading members of this council. I spoke to the class on International Relations in the High School. This class is headed by Miss Robina Pringle, one of the most able persons now furthering the Kansas Institute of International Relations. I also addressed the Cooperative Club. This is the most influential of business men's clubs in Topeka. Besides these meetings, I had interviews with some of the leading men and women.

*Manhattan.* The Rev. Theodore B. Lathrop, D.D., of the First Congregational Church, Manhattan, arranged several appointments

for me in Manhattan. The first meeting was with the Cabinet of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. at the State College. They were deeply concerned over the fact that there is a sharp division of opinion on the campus on the war and peace questions. At night, I spoke at a meeting of the Cooperative Club to which all the ministers of the town had been invited. This was followed with a meeting of the ministers. I also spoke to the Class on American Problems at the High School. I met with the leader, Miss Reva King, of the Manhattan Young People's Council and did what I could to furnish her with a program for immediate activities. I had a conference with the head of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

*Emporia.* The meetings were arranged by Conrad Hansen. The first was with the Ministerial Association. I also spoke at the State College for Teachers before some of the members of the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. Cabinet. I addressed classes in the State College and was particularly impressed with Dr. Mosher, head of the class on American Problems.

*Independence.* The meetings were arranged by Dr. Harold F. Humbert, Pastor of the First Christian Church. The opening meeting was at a Union Service of the Churches. The following day I addressed classes at the Junior College, and at the High School and at a Union Meeting of Young People at four o'clock in the afternoon.

*Wichita.* The meetings here were arranged by Rev. John M. Meloy, Secretary of the Wichita Council of Churches. The first meeting was on Sunday afternoon with the Wichita Peace Council. The following Monday, I addressed the Ministerial Association.

*Peace Committees in Churches.* In each town and before each group, I presented the plan of the Church Peace Union to put a peace committee in each church. One objection frequently met was that there was so much machinery in the churches that it would be bad to add to it. I was able to clear up the situation by telling the

pastors that wherever there was a Committee on Religious Education or Foreign Missions or a Council on Social Action, that these could well function as a peace committee.

I found several churches that had already set up peace committees but were now inactive.

In Wichita, the Wichita Ministerial Association voted unanimously to recommend that the Wichita Council of Churches, through its Committee on International Good Will, should seek to establish a peace committee in each Wichita Church.

*The Press.* I visited the "Sage of Emporia," William Allen White, well-known editor of the Emporia Gazette. He is the most distinguished man in the state and is an untiring and effective worker on behalf of world peace. We have no papers in the United States carrying better editorials on international problems. His editorials have been outspoken in their objection to the May Bill. He has conducted an editorial campaign against this Bill. He has also called attention to the fact that the Versailles Treaty is in large part responsible for the condition in which the world now finds itself. He regards the dictators as an inevitable outcome of the Versailles Treaty. He not only works for peace through his paper but is a member of the Local Peace Council of Emporia and the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church, of which he is a member. His paper is read throughout the entire state.

In Topeka, I visited Senator Capper's organization. We little realize here in the East the prodigious amount of work Senator Capper has done for peace through his papers, the Topeka Capital, the Household Magazine and the Farm Gazette. On every newsstand, in hotels and elsewhere throughout the state, you will find the Capper journals. Their editorials are written by Mr. Sessions, Mr. McNeal and Nelson Crawford. Like William Allen White's paper they go to the source of the international trouble. Not only this, but when speakers, representing constructive peace movements in America, visit Kansas, Senator Capper's papers stand solidly behind them.

The Topeka Journal owned by Henry Allen, does not speak as vigorously as the Topeka Capital and the Emporia Gazette on the

peace question but Mr. Allen is a strong friend of the peace movement and presents, through his Journal, ideas that must be embraced before world peace is achieved.

In Wichita, I visited Mr. Victor Murdock, editor of the Wichita Eagle. He belongs to the famous Murdock family and is a force for righteousness and peace in his state.

These papers, The Emporia Gazette, the Topeka Capital, the Topeka Journal, are issued in the afternoon. They are written in terse, clear English and are a credit to the nation. One would go far before finding a press more conscious of the peace question.

*Young People.* I was surprised to find that in Kansas schools and colleges, there are four hundred fifty courses in International Relations. No other state in the Union has so many such courses. The Kansas Institute of International Relations is going to set up a special conference this summer for the teachers of these courses. It will be the purpose of the conference to tap the rich experience of these teachers, summarize it and then make recommendations to be used for the improvement of the courses in Kansas and the development of them in states where they do not exist.

I was impressed with the number of young people of ability in Kansas working for peace. After a forum meeting with the class on International Relations at the Topeka High School, several seniors, boys and girls, were eager to know how to secure positions in the organized peace movement. I also had this question asked in other places and always I answered by urging the young people to stay in Kansas and work in the local field.

## III

## Report of the Education Department

### By the Secretary

### Richard M. Fagley

The work of the Education Department, as outlined in the Memorandum of Work discussed by the Education Committee on May 24, 1938, may be listed concretely as follows:

1. Preparation of the News Letter.
2. Preparation of other publications for religious groups.
3. Special aid to religious groups on peace programs.
4. Cooperation with other agencies to promote peace committees in the churches.
5. Survey of the seminaries; institution of a series of conferences with seminary students.
6. Setting-up of special institutes for ministers.
7. Pursuit of special work with youth groups.

These points cover the major tasks of the Education Department and the report covers those activities from February 15, 1938 to December 31, 1938. The general policy of the Education Department is determined by the Education Committee, which has met twice in the period covered by the report. To deal with the problems of editorial policy, a special editorial sub-committee has been set-up, and to deal with problems of distribution and developing a campaign for peace committees an advisory council has been approved.

1. *News Letter.* One of my primary tasks has been the preparation of the monthly News Letter, in consultation with the other members of the staff. In 1938 ten issues of the News Letter were published, as against eight for 1937, and the total distribution has risen from 87,500 News Letters in 1937 to 127,500 News Letters in 1938. This latter figure represents more than a threefold increase over the distribution for 1936. Furthermore, it has been decided to publish the News Letter each month, with the exception of July

and August, the mailing to be on the nearest Friday to the fifteenth of each month. This regularization of the NEWS LETTER should make it a more useful instrument for church groups.

We are working constantly to improve the content and form of the NEWS LETTER to make it more valuable to religious groups, particularly groups in isolated communities which suffer from a dearth of information. In line with this object I have analyzed, with Dr. Joy, the material in the NEWS LETTER over the past few years and have classified and analyzed our mailing list in order to develop closer relationship with our readers. It is important that this contact be developed to a larger degree and that special attention be paid to ways and means of expanding the circulation of our key publication. One step we have taken towards this goal has been to offer the NEWS LETTER at special quantity rates for distribution by religious groups. I have planned to push this quantity distribution much more than has been possible in the past. A special aim of the NEWS LETTER has been to further the campaign for building a peace committee in every church. Towards that end we have published, from time to time, suggestions for the peace committee, together with regular reading suggestions for leaders of study groups. The brief reviews of current material have emphasized pamphlet material suitable for group study.

2. *Other Publications.* In line with the Memorandum of Work, a survey of current materials has been made, particularly materials published by religious groups. This survey has not only served to show the type of material that is needed but has formed the basis for exhibits at seminary conferences and for a mimeographed bibliography for religious leaders. During the current year we have put out a less expensive edition of the book, CAUSES OF WAR, and we have published the 16th pamphlet in the International Peace Series, KEEP WAR OUT OF THE WORLD, by Bishop G. Ashton Oldham. We have published a number of statements by the various committees (as the two statements on the Sino-Japanese War). We have made several reprints of the leaflet, A PEACE COMMITTEE IN EVERY CHURCH, which has been in greater demand than any other of our leaflets. We have written and published a leaflet to follow up the

latter with concrete suggestions. This leaflet, called BUILDING A PEACE COMMITTEE IN THE CHURCH, has been found useful by a number of peace agencies and we plan to make it a permanent tool in our campaign.

In addition to the material published by us, we have helped to distribute the material of other peace groups, in line with our policy of cooperation. In particular, we have helped to distribute the World Affairs pamphlets and some of the Foreign Policy Association Headline Books.

There are a number of projects we need to push in this field. We need a very brief leaflet that will popularize the peace committee idea among the laity. We need a pamphlet of sermon suggestions that will help the small-town pastor in preparing sermons on peace. We need to develop the International Peace Series as a regular aid to church leaders.

3. *Special Aids.* The regular type of publication cannot, of course, meet the various and specific needs of each group and part of the time has been spent in trying to meet these specific needs. I collaborated with Miss Barker in the Information Service and in answering requests for information from the field. It is interesting to note the number of requests which come from outlying communities, which shows the continued need for this sort of work.

To improve this type of special aid I am developing a body of mimeographed material to help local pastors and peace committees. We have mimeographed a statement on fundamental aims of religious education for peace which I gave for the Peace Committee of the World's Sunday School Association, have mimeographed the bibliography mentioned above, and have prepared a memorandum on the Model Third Hague Conference project which I developed at the Congregational Young People's Conference at Wells College. In addition, I have been gathering material on program aids, such as peace movies.

This side of our work needs to be developed to a much greater extent in order to service the peace committee adequately. I am now working on a number of mimeographed programs which will

offer the peace committees a variety of reading projects. This type of service is fundamental to our educational campaign.

4. *Cooperation with Other Agencies.* There have been many forms of cooperation with other groups in peace education. I have worked with the Literature Committee of the National Peace Conference, which has the task of coordinating the literature of the peace movement, and the preparation of joint publications. I am a member of the International Relations Committee of the Congregational Council for Social Action, of the Peace Committee of the World's Sunday School Association; and I have agreed to serve on two committees of the International Council of Religious Education. I am also collaborating with the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches, on the revision of the joint pamphlet, PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS. Another way in which we have cooperated with other agencies has been to enclose fliers from the Campaign for World Economic Cooperation, the Foreign Policy Association, and so on, in our NEWS LETTER mailing.

In addition to collaboration on education work, there has been, of course, general committee work. In order to orientate myself to the work of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance and to coordinate the educational work with the other activities of these organizations, I have tried to attend the meetings of the various committees. Furthermore, I have attended meetings of the National Peace Conference and have served as a deputy on the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts.

5. *Seminary Conferences.* A survey of 191 seminaries has been made and contact has been established with a large percentage of these. We have on file the names of key students in 60 seminaries and have developed plans to use these key students as our correspondents in the seminaries, keeping us abreast of developments in peace education in their respective institutions, and of the needs for educational material. In return, through these key students we hope to bring our program before those seminaries which we cannot visit as yet.

Last spring five successful conferences on the general and specific tasks of the churches for world peace were held: at Hebrew Union

College, Temple School of Theology, Andover-Newton Theological School, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, and Pacific School of Religion. Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Shailer Mathews, Mr. Holmes and I participated in these conferences, together with members of the various faculties. The plan that has been most successful for such a conference combines three functions: a formal address on the general task confronting the church, an informal discussion and panel on specific problems of peace education, and a display combined with individual conferences on available material.

The enthusiasm of both students and faculty for these one-day and two-day conferences indicated the value of the program in orientating the prospective ministers to the peace movement. We are now arranging for a number of conferences similar to those held last spring, to be held during the spring of 1939. This part of the program needs to be developed rapidly, for perhaps at no other point can we do as much effective work in furthering a vital peace program among religious groups.

6. *Institute for Ministers.* In line with the Memorandum of Work, I prepared a program for an institute on Roads to Peace which was held in cooperation with President Silas Evans and the faculty of Ripon College at Ripon, Wisconsin, October 25 to 27, 1938. In view of the special opportunities offered us at Ripon, we decided to hold the conference for students and laymen as well as ministers. The program was organized around three round-tables: Economic Roads to Peace, led by Sir George Paish, Professor William G. Rice, and Professor Asher Hobson; Political Roads to Peace, led by Miss Josephine Schain and Dr. John A. Lapp; and Religious Roads to Peace, led by Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Shailer Mathews, and myself. The round-tables and evening addresses were attended by 500 to 600 students, ministers, and laymen.

This institute has given us valuable experience for the planning of similar conferences in other regions. One conclusion to be drawn is that we need two types of conference, the longer institute for various groups, with a college or university acting as host, and the one-day conference for ministers on educational methods and materials for the local church. The Education Committee has agreed

to support President Silas Evans in setting up another institute at Ripon next year, and we are now surveying the possibility of holding similar institutes in other colleges.

7. *Youth Work.* A number of activities have been carried on with youth groups, particularly during the summer months. I served as advisor on social action at the Rockford Conference of the Pilgrim Fellowship. The Commission on which I worked drew up a two-year program for the Congregational young people on international relations and other social problems. I was a teacher at the Congregational Young People's Conference at Wells College, and had charge of the program for International Night at that conference. The program I tried out was a Model Third Hague Conference, in which the students were divided into 24 delegations composed of 18 "states" and 6 "international organizations," representing commerce, labor, women, youth, war veterans, and the church groups. Each delegation worked to prepare a statement of the claims and contributions of the state or organization it represented. These statements were presented by spokesmen in two-minute speeches. The young people entered into the idea with such eagerness, good humor, and earnestness that Rev. William N. Tuttle, dean of the conference, described the evening as "the most significant International Night in the history of Wells Conference." This program has been made available to other youth groups which have shown interest in the project.

I also served on the Organizing Committee of the World Youth Congress and worked with the religious and philosophical commission at the Congress, which was held at Vassar, August 16 to 24. I am now cooperating in the preparation for the World Conference of Christian Youth, to be held at Amsterdam this summer, and have been invited to serve as one of the leaders.

My work at the Annual Goodwill Congress, held at San Francisco, November 6 to 11, was primarily concerned with the youth phase of our work, although I helped also with the publicity and general arrangements. During this Congress I spoke at our youth meeting of 500 young people, and made eight speeches to some 2,500 other young people in the San Francisco Bay area.

8. *Perspectives.* The rapidly-gathering war clouds that have arisen from the series of uncurbed aggressions in Europe and Asia cast a menacing shadow over the whole work of the churches, not to mention the order and welfare of human society. The time in which to check the drive and drift towards war is short, and the sands are swiftly running out. In view of this unprecedented danger the responsibility of the local religious group for peace education and action has become perhaps its most important task. For the problem of international peace has become our most pressing social problem, and one that is indissolubly linked with other personal and social problems. The struggle for peace has become the struggle for the values of our civilization.

The main hope of winning this vast struggle lies in the possibilities of organizing the almost universal longing for peace around a simple and concrete program of action to isolate war-makers and to build cooperation and friendship among peoples. The confused sentiments of individuals need to be translated into a mass movement for peace. Religious institutions have a vital place in this task because political and economic measures need to be undergirded by spiritual convictions, and because religious people need to be shown the relationship between religious principles and social problems.

Our job is to help religious groups find methods and materials that will enable them to achieve a more active concern for and participation in such a mass movement for peace. The job has been epitomized in the slogan, "A Peace Committee in Every Church." Seeing the extreme urgency of the general task and the great importance of our particular task, we need, I believe, to multiply our efforts tenfold towards realizing this aim of stimulating and servicing an organized peace movement in the churches.

## IV

## Report on World Alliance Activities and Field Service

By

Harry N. Holmes

I report as the Associate Secretary of the World Alliance and as official representative of the field work of the Alliance and the Church Peace Union.

The work of this department is to carry the message and program of the World Alliance across the country. We believe that the task cannot be done adequately by remaining in New York. Therefore, the field work is of primary importance. This year I have visited nearly every state in the Union from Florida to Maine and from New York, to San Francisco, and have addressed 181 meetings. I have spoken in churches, men's and women's clubs, universities, theological seminaries, high schools, service clubs and denominational conferences. The broad platform of the World Alliance makes it easy to obtain opportunities for presenting its message.

I wish to put emphasis on the following points in the work of the Field Department:

*Florida.* During January and February I served as a member of a team in a series of meetings in Florida, known as "The Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies." There were about ten in the party, all leaders in religious work. My topic throughout the campaign was "The Church and World Peace." The attendance at all meetings was exceptionally good. The churches were crowded. One afternoon, with the aid of an amplifier, I spoke on World Peace in the public square of St. Petersburg to the largest crowd of the whole campaign. In all I addressed a total of 38 meetings in the three weeks, with an attendance of 32,985. Among the important engagements were Rollins College Chapel, the Miami Rotary Club, the

Chamber of Commerce and the Presbyterian Church of Orlando, the Municipal Auditorium of Clearwater, the First Baptist and First Methodist churches of St. Petersburg, the Southern University in Lakeland, and the Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville.

*Cleveland.* The Cleveland Church Federation, during the presidency of Dr. Miles H. Krumbine, made one of its special objectives the promotion of local peace committees. Upon the invitation of the World Friendship Committee of this Federation, I spent two weeks in Cleveland helping them to promote this program. The chairman of the committee is one of the gifted and devoted younger ministers of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Theodore C. Mayer.

The first week was given to meeting groups of ministers throughout the Cleveland area, as they are the key men for peace emphasis in the church. The second week was spent in meeting local peace groups within the individual churches and discussing practical programs. World Alliance and Church Peace Union publications were of great assistance. Altogether there were 32 meetings held in the two weeks. Peace committees were formed in 51 churches as a part of their organization. The swiftly changing international scene has added to the difficulty of carrying out any peace program, but there is no question that a strong peace committee helps to form opinion and the public sentiment for peace is in direct proportion to the interested local religious groups. Similar peace programs for the local church are planned for this year.

*Visit to Australia and New Zealand.* I spent the months of July, August and September on a visit to Pacific lands, going as far as Australia and New Zealand. This was my first visit there since my association with the World Alliance. I went in company with Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Dr. Stanley Jones and Dr. Jesse M. Bader, especially to speak on Peace at the 10th World Christian Endeavor Convention which was held in Melbourne, Australia. This convention developed into the most important religious event in recent years in Australia. It was held in the Exhibition Building. The attendance started at 13,000 and increased every night until the final meeting with an audience of 21,000 people. The Archbishop of Melbourne,

in a statement to the members of parliament, said that Melbourne had passed through the most significant religious experience in its modern history.

It was my privilege one evening during the convention to speak to an audience of 16,000 on "Highways to World Peace." On another occasion, in Wesley Church, Melbourne, I spoke with a radio broadcast that went all over the whole of Australia. In my hometown of Adelaide, where a very generous welcome was extended, among the meetings I addressed was one in the Town Hall presided over by the Lord Mayor.

Although my time was limited, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Australia convened a meeting of leaders of all religious groups at which I could speak with reference to the possibility of a branch of the World Alliance in Australia. The Presbyterian Assembly of Victoria had passed a resolution asking that their church peace group be associated with the World Alliance. Fifty ministers attended. A committee representing all the churches has been established to confer with other states and the International Committee of the World Alliance in Geneva with reference to a permanent branch of the World Alliance in Australia. Since my return to the United States correspondence with Australia, Geneva and London indicates that the idea has taken firm root. There was an evident desire on the part of the leaders of the churches in Australia to develop their ecumenical interests. The peace movement in Australia and New Zealand in the last twenty years has been occupied mainly with support of the League of Nations. But in both lands I found the church leaders increasingly anxious to tie up this support with the imperative challenge of religion. These countries just prior to the Great War had adopted compulsory military training for youth. During the recent economic depression this was abandoned, and now, although there has been some effort to reestablish it, the opposition is very strong. On the first Sunday of September the Prime Minister of Australia called the people to attend their churches and pray for divine guidance in world affairs. Although this was before the European crisis it had a strong unifying effect for the cause of peace in the Commonwealth.

*San Francisco.* On my way to and from Australia I stopped over in San Francisco and met with the committee of arrangements for the Goodwill Congress, held there over Armistice Week. The support of the Protestants, Catholics and Jews has never been surpassed at any of our conventions. During the meetings in November I addressed fifteen audiences, outside of the regular Congress program, in the San Francisco Bay region. In spite of the European crisis, and perhaps because of the great interest evoked by it, the Congress was a remarkable success. No less than one hundred supplementary meetings were held. From press reports, editorials and letters since received, it is certain that this Congress greatly strengthened the peace cause on the Pacific Coast and gave inspiration to its leaders.

*Committee on Relations with Canada.* For the last twelve years this committee under the chairmanship of Dr. John W. Langdale has been keenly interested in maintaining understanding and friendship with the churches of Canada. This work has been very much helped during the last two years by the development of an active branch of the World Alliance in Canada with which our committee cooperates. During the year exchanges of pulpits have taken place along the whole borderline. One of the most significant was the exchange between the ministers of Toronto and the ministers of Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo. The annual exchange of pulpits between New York City and Montreal has been postponed until May of 1939. It will be held in connection with the opening of the World's Fair. The Committee has already made arrangements for a number of ministers from the United States to occupy pulpits in Canada this summer. Part of the program this year will be centered around the celebration, from the point of view of religion, of the 125th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent which concluded the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States.

*Committee on Relations with Pacific Lands.* The tragic warfare between Japan and China has added to the work of this committee, the chairman of which is Mrs. Edgerton Parsons. The committee has expressed its sense of shame at the fact that approximately 57% of

the munitions and raw materials used by Japan in its conquest of China come from the United States. It has also expressed its gratification that at the insistence of the Secretary of State there has been during recent months a rapid decline in exports of this kind.

*Youth Work.* It has been my privilege to act as liaison officer in America for the International Youth Commission of the World Alliance and the Universal Christian Council, the headquarters of which are in Geneva. The Christian Youth Congress to be held in Amsterdam promises to be a great success, if European conditions permit. The International Council of Religious Education is acting as agent for the conference in the United States and reports that all the American delegate quotas of youth organizations are filled.

The youth meeting of the San Francisco convention indicated the interest of youth in the whole program of the World Alliance.

*Corresponding Members.* We now have 950 Corresponding Members, covering all the states and territories of the Union. These members form centers of influence and service in their local communities. It is not easy to keep this branch of the work as active as we would like. It will be one of our tasks this year to discover how these local cooperating centers can be better utilized.

I have represented the World Alliance on many committees, such as the National Peace Conference and the Committee on Militarism in Education, several of the commissions of the Federal Council and the National Preaching Mission. I have also maintained contact with the Clergy and Laymen's Advisory Boards.

During the years Mr. Fred B. Smith was the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Alliance he took the responsibility of raising funds to complete the budget. This work has devolved upon me and has been very difficult for two reasons: 1. more than half of the large subscribers to the World Alliance have passed away within the last five or six years; 2. it is increasingly difficult to get large amounts from individuals. We have come to the conclusion

that the most effective way to raise funds is in smaller amounts from a large number of people.

No organization has more doors open to it than the World Alliance. It has the conviction that its task is based on something abiding and permanent. Peace to men and women of religious faith is the eternal will of God.

REPORT ON AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 1938

(Copy)

CHAMBELLAN, BERGER & WELTI

*Certified Public Accountants*

92 Liberty Street, New York

January 13, 1939

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
The Church Peace Union
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We have audited the books of account of

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

for the year ended December 31, 1938, and submit the following exhibits and schedules prepared therefrom:

EXHIBIT

A—BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1938

*Schedule*

A-1—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Year ended December 31, 1938

B—STATUS OF REVENUES AT DECEMBER 31, 1938

C—STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS AT DECEMBER 31, 1938

## COMMENTS

*Securities and Investments*—$1,860,339.37

The securities owned and the investments in bonds and mortgages are shown in detail in a report submitted to you under separate cover. They were verified by written confirmation from the custodian, The New York Trust Company.

*Revenue*

All revenues have been fully accounted for to our satisfaction. A summary of the revenue is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue received | $120,491.94 |
| Revenue anticipated | 116,602.00 |
| Excess of revenue anticipated | $ 3,889.94 |

*Appropriations and Expenditures*

We checked all expenditures during the year 1938 and found them to be supported by duly authorized vouchers. The status of the 1938 appropriations at December 31, 1938 is shown in detail in Exhibit C, and in summarized form is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriations per budget | | $116,602.00 |
| Expenditures | | 118,053.42 |
| Overexpended balances of appropriations | $2,253.06 | |
| Unexpended balances of appropriations | 801.64 | |
| Net overexpended (Exhibit C) | | $ 1,451.42 |

*Endowment Fund*—$1,872,583.47

The following are the changes in the Endowment Fund for the year 1938:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance—January 1, 1938 | | $1,871,556.04 |
| Add: R. H. Espy—Repayment on account of 1936 advances | $ 300.00 | |
| Profit on sale of securities | 6,060.98 | |
| Adjustment of 1937 voucher | .33 | |
| Excess of revenue anticipated | 3,889.94 | 10,251.25 |
| | | 1,881,807.29 |
| Deduct: Loss on sale of securities | 170.40 | |
| Overexpended during 1938 (Exhibit C) | 1,451.42 | |
| Appropriated from cash balance at January 1, 1938 | 5,502.00 | |
| Appropriated from cash balance by Executive Committee Oct. 11, 1938 | 2,100.00 | 9,223.82 |
| Balance—December 31, 1938 | | $1,872,583.47 |

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Chambellan, Berger & Welti

*Certified Public Accountants*

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

### BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1938

### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS:** | | |
| Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company Euclid Equipment Trust—5% bonds | $ 300,000.00 | |
| Other securities at cost | 1,329,939.25 | |
| Bonds and mortgages | 229,412.50 | |
| Cash held by New York Trust Co. | 987.62 | $1,860,339.37 |
| **CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK:** | | |
| Petty cash fund | 125.00 | |
| New York Trust Co. | 5,222.75 | |
| Chase National Bank | 500.00 | 5,847.75 |
| **ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE** | | 1,733.46 |
| **INTEREST RECEIVABLE** | | 227.92 |
| **TRAVEL AND EXPENSE FUNDS:** | | |
| General Secretary | 500.00 | |
| Extension Secretary | 300.00 | |
| Assistant Secretary | 200.00 | |
| Education Secretary | 300.00 | 1,300.00 |
| **OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES** | | 3,536.25 |
| TOTAL | | $1,872,984.75 |

### LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| **ENDOWMENT FUND** | $1,872,583.47 |
| **ACCOUNTS PAYABLE** | 401.28 |
| TOTAL | $1,872,984.75 |

EXHIBIT A

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1938

### INCOME CASH

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1938 | | | $ 30,707.31 |
| RECEIPTS: | | | |
| Interest on endowment fund | (A) | $ 92,980.69 | |
| Accounts receivable (World Alliance) | | 11,113.23 | |
| Accrued interest receivable | | 33.33 | |
| Miscellaneous income | | 133.25 | |
| Miscellaneous collections credited to appropriations | | 2,832.66 | |
| Return of travel advance | | 400.00 | |
| Received from R. H. E. Espy | | 300.00 | 107,793.16 |
| | | | 138,500.47 |
| DISBURSEMENTS: | | | |
| Vouchers paid | (B) | 127,549.80 | |
| Travel fund advanced | | 5,000.00 | |
| Accrued interest on securities purchased | | 227.92 | 132,777.72 |
| BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1938 | | | $ 5,722.75 |

This cash balance is in the following banks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chase National Bank | $ 500.00 |
| The New York Trust Co. | 5,222.75 |
| | $5,722.75 |

### PRINCIPAL CASH—NOT AVAILABLE FOR BUDGET

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1938 | | $ 65.50 |
| RECEIPTS: | | |
| Sale of securities | $ 60,581.61 | |
| Payments on mortgages—account of principal | 3,968.75 | 64,550.36 |
| | | 64,615.86 |
| DISBURSEMENTS: | | |
| Securities purchased | | 63,628.24 |
| BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1938—THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.—AGENCY ACCOUNT | | $ 987.62 |

NOTE: A—The difference between this amount and the income realized in Exhibit B is due to a charge of $224 made by The New York Trust Co. for handling the mortgages treated as a voucher.

B—The difference between this amount and the total appropriations expended to December 31, 1938 (Column 2 of Exhibit C) is due to vouchers charged to accounts other than appropriations and the difference between the unpaid vouchers at the beginning and ending of the period.

SCHEDULE A-1

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATUS OF REVENUES AT DECEMBER 31, 1938

| | Anticipated | Income Realized | To be Realized | Revenue Received but not Anticipated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on endowment fund | $89,000.00 | $ 92,756.69 | | $3,756.69 |
| Special contribution—Carnegie Corporation | 20,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | |
| Appropriated from cash balance at January 1, 1938 | 5,502.00 | 5,502.00 | | |
| Appropriated from cash balance by Executive Committee October 11, 1938 | 2,100.00 | 2,100.00 | | |
| Miscellaneous revenue | | 133.25 | | 133.25 |
| | $116,602.00 | $120,491.94 | | $3,889.94 |
| Less: Income anticipated | | 116,602.00 | | |
| | | $ 3,889.94 | | |

EXHIBIT B

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS AT DECEMBER 31, 1938

| | Budget | Total Expended Dec. 31, 1938 | Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1938 Unexpended | Overexpended |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. DIRECTION: | | | | |
| General Secretary's salary, clerical assistance, etc. | $ 14,722.00 | $ 14,713,93 | $ 8.07 | |
| Travel and Committee expense | 2,500.00 | 2,558.35 | | $ 58.35 |
| Meetings of Executive Committee and Board of Trustees | 1,800.00 | 1,770.53 | 29.47 | |
| 2. EXTENSION: | | | | |
| Secretary's salary and clerical assistance | 7,560.00 | 7,560.00 | | |
| Travel and Committee expense | 1,300.00 | 1,285.00 | 15.00 | |
| Committee on Interchange of Speakers | 140.00 | 107.16 | 32.84 | |
| Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities | 450.00 | 434.02 | 15.98 | |
| 2b. EDUCATION: | | | | |
| Secretary's salary and clerical assistance | 4,020.00 | 4,005.00 | 15.00 | |
| Travel and Committee expense | 700.00 | 681.04 | 18.96 | |
| Newsletter research and information service | 5,950.00 | 5,922.63 | 27.37 | |
| Periodicals and books | 300.00 | 280.36 | 19.64 | |
| 3. OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION: | | | | |
| Assistant Secretary's salary and clerical assistance | 5,000.00 | 4,979.27 | 20.73 | |
| Travel and Committee expense | 100.00 | 79.90 | 20.10 | |
| Rent | 3.500.00 | 3.500.00 | | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 750.00 | 770.77 | | 20.77 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 300.00 | 314.94 | | 14.94 |
| Office supplies | 500.00 | 517.22 | | 17.22 |
| Postage | 700.00) * 100.00) | 898.26 | | 98.26 |
| Printing and multigraphing | 625.00 | 612.48 | 12.52 | |
| Incidentals | 600.00 | 604.83 | | 4.83 |
| Financing | 475.00 | 453.46 | 21.54 | |

* Voted by Executive Committee on October 11, 1938 as additions to budget out of unexpended balances $4,500. and out of unappropriated balances $2,100.

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS AT DECEMBER 31, 1938

| | Budget | Total Expended Dec. 31, 1938 | Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1938 Unexpended | Overexpended |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. SPECIAL FUNDS: | | | | |
| World Alliance | 15,000.00) * 1,500.00) | 16,500.00 | | |
| Conferences abroad | 4,500.00) * 1,500.00) | 5,953.40 | 46.60 | |
| Conferences in America | 6,000.00) * 3,000.00) | 11,038.69 | | 2,038.69 |
| Grant to Mrs. Lynch | 1,800.00 | 1,800.00 | | |
| World Conference for Through Religion | 4,000.00) | | | |
| International Peace | * 500.00) | 4,002.18 | 497.82 | |
| Pension Fund | 1,710.00 | 1,710.00 | | |
| 5. WORK ABROAD THROUGH THE WORLD ALLIANCE: | | | | |
| International office expense | 22,000.00 | 22,000.00 | | |
| Lord Dickinson | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | | |
| Pasteur Jezequel | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | |
| | $116,602.00 | $118,053.42 | $801.64 | $2,253.06 |
| | | 116,602.00 | | 801.64 |
| OVEREXPENDED— DECEMBER 31, 1938 | | $ 1,451.42 | | $1,451.42 |

* Voted by Executive Committee on October 11, 1938 as additions to budget out of unexpended balances $4,500. and out of unappropriated balances $2,100.

EXHIBIT C